

# THE SILENT WORLD.

Vol. II.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1872.

No. I.

## WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

Dear soul, that dost within a silence dwell,  
Unreached by outward music; one who knows  
How sweet with bitter on this silence grows  
Would ask if thou hast found it ill or well?  
If it enfold thee with so calm a spell,  
Thou wouldst not care to break it, and foreclose  
The inner harmony that soul-ward flows,  
For sound of ruder voices that repel,  
And with their jars unclasp the links of thought.  
Oh, well for thee, if fancies winged and swift  
Bear thee above the shadow which hath crossed  
Thine outer life! Fate's hand in mine hath wrought  
So few bright threads, I envy thee this gift,  
Which stars the solitude where sound is lost.

—MARY AUGUSTA M. CRAMER.

In the New York Citizen.

MRS. CRAMER is a deaf lady, who lost her hearing at ten years of age. The lady to whom this sonnet is addressed became deaf at about the same age, and although the two are strangers to each other, the sympathy of common misfortune and common talents and pursuits makes the verse quite interesting. Mrs. Cramer has written other poems of more than usual merit, all, like the above, tinged with a color of melancholy, which seems the natural shading of a life of rare mould and experience.

## [CORRESPONDENCE.]

### ONE HAND vs. TWO.

To the Editor of The Silent World:

SIR: Many on this side the St. Lawrence will agree with your correspondent, Mr. MacLellan, in his opinion that a too-free use of the sign-language works mischief to an extent not easy to calculate.

But I think his claim for the superiority of the two-hand alphabet over the one-hand will occasion surprise, not to say astonishment, in the minds of many more.

He gives but one reason in support of his claim—that, by the use of the English or two-hand alphabet, one can emphasize remarks at will, “which cannot be done with the one-hand.”

I have called upon an English mute, a graduate of the London school, for exhibitions of his skill in the use of the two-hand alphabet, in order to understand its scope, its points of difference from, and its merits as compared with, the one-hand.

In the use of the two-hand alphabet, emphasis is secured by increased distinctness, deliberateness, and display of energy in the fingers. It must be patent to all that these two conditions are as readily attainable in the use of one hand as in the use of two. Indeed, wherever the one-hand alphabet is in frequent use, emphasis is continually secured by these very means; hence it appears to me that Mr. MacLellan is considerably ahead of time in the concluding portion of the assertion quoted above.

The two-hand alphabet can be read at a little greater distance than the one-hand, and I think it possesses more forms bearing close resemblance to printed characters, so that it is more easily mastered by intelligent beginners.

Against these minor advantages, the single-hand alphabet possesses many, it seems to me, very important ones—as that it is more elegant, demands less exertion, is more convenient,

leaving one hand wholly disengaged, and is much less conspicuous in assemblages.

Not only does it appear to me that, with the two exceptions above named, the two-hand alphabet possesses no advantage which the one hand does not possess in a greater degree, but it also seems that the latter possesses points of superiority which the former does not possess in any degree at all. For instance, after giving a statement upon one hand, an opposite or contrasted statement can be instantly presented upon the other—a mode of expression most effective in the exposition and oratory of the deaf and dumb.

A. G. D.

[WE are under the impression that the system of emphasis pursued in the Glasgow Institution consists not in the capacity of the two-hand alphabet itself, but in a series of signs used concurrently, and that these signs or their equivalents might with equal facility be adapted to the single-hand method.]

## BREVITIES.

THERE are, according to the last returns of the census, 20,300 deaf-mutes in Great Britain.

THE Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold, of Belgium, and presumptive heir of the throne, is nearly deaf.

ELIJAH GRACE, Steuben county, Indiana, has, without any known cause, recovered his speech and hearing, after having been a deaf-mute for sixteen years.

THERE are in the District of Columbia, according to the last census, 78 blind, (73 native and 5 foreign;) 134 deaf and dumb, (126 native and 8 foreign.)

A YOUNG lady named Minnie Huntton, while singing at a church in Jasper county, Ind., was suddenly struck dumb, and has not since been able to utter a word. A judgment, of course.

GEORGE H. PARKER, a deaf-mute, while running a circular saw at Thompson & Keyes' hub and spoke factory, Indianapolis, Indiana, had the third finger of his right hand sawed off.

THE “talking machine” is to pay a visit to Hartford, Conn., and the local papers say the people don't want it, as they can do enough talking themselves. They forget the Deaf-Mute Institution!

MRS. N. S. BRYANT, the writer of the “Ross Papers” in *Vanity Fair*, owns a miniature theatre, fitted with scenery, foot-lights, and all the stage machinery, with a full company of card-board actors, who perform in various plays. This little theatre is a remarkable toy, and it is said will ultimately be given to the school of deaf-mutes in New York.

A GENTLEMAN walking along the track of the Danbury (Conn.) railroad one morning was hailed by a stranger, who in a terrific loud voice bade him “good morning.” “Good morning,” was the somewhat bewildered reply. “Rather cold,” shrieked the stranger. “Yes, somewhat,” said the other, staring hard at the new-comer; “but what makes you scream at me so?” “Why, ain't you deaf?” said the new chap. “Deaf? no! what on earth made you think I was deaf?” “Because,” said the new-comer, slightly confused, “I see you walking on the track.”

# THE SILENT WORLD.

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WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1872.

## OUR PREMIUMS.

AGAIN we would call the attention of our readers to the premiums which we offer, on page 8th. Since our last issue we have made arrangements with Messrs. Prang & Co. by which we are enabled to give their unrivalled chromo pictures as premiums for comparatively few subscriptions. Any person getting us two or more names will be presented with one of these pictures, or with one of the articles named in the list, some of which are worth fully two-thirds of the equivalent which we ask in subscriptions.

If our friends will now take hold and help us increase our circulation, we can promise them not only a fine present as the reward of their exertions, but a great improvement in THE SILENT WORLD itself.

We know that many are holding back from fear that THE SILENT WORLD will fail, like all papers of its kind that have gone before. We ask such to look at the evidence of the prosperity of the paper which this number furnishes, and then—subscribe. They are losing much by withholding their subscriptions, and may lose more, for our back numbers are going fast, and we shall soon be entirely out.

## A WAY TO UNDERSTAND ENGLISH.

OUR brother of *The Deaf-Mute Advance* accords to his journal but faint meed of praise in claiming, as a prominent feature of its columns, participation in the idiomatic peculiarities and grammatical inaccuracies of its deaf-mute readers. It is but a few weeks since that another journal from the great West denounced these same "deaf-dumbisms" of which *The Advance* flings out the banner, with an exceeding fervor of metaphor that, we fear, will soon extinguish its brief candle. Oh, learned judges! whither shall we turn—to whom look, to solve our sore perplexity, to relieve our manifold distress? Shall we open our columns to anything and everything written by a deaf-mute, or shall we recklessly erase the "if, is, and perhaps" of the Anglo-Saxon to give place to the high-sounding "considerations" of the Latin tongue?

The idiomatic peculiarities of the deaf and dumb are the result of limited or defective education, and can and should be shaken off in their mature years. Few, if any, of them take pride in this blemish. Tell one of them under instruction that he writes like a deaf-mute and not like a speaking person, and he will hang his head in shame. The idiom of the dumb is as incomprehensible to a fellow of the same grade of education as to one not conversant with signs, and even more so; and for this reason we cannot see why *The Advance* should present its participation in this idiom as a recommendation to its readers.

Translate French literally into English, and you have the idiomatic peculiarities of a deaf-mute, sometimes in a slightly exaggerated form, sometimes greatly modified. But a Frenchman of average capacity can learn to speak correct English in

a time vastly less than that consumed by our institutions in passing a pupil through the upper three classes. And the reason is simple: he studies aright; he strives to improve; he takes the best models and endeavors to comprehend everything he reads—not simply to get an idea of its meaning, but to digest it and store it away for future use. He reads with a dictionary by his side, and makes continual use of works of reference. And this is the gist of the whole matter.

If teachers would impress their pupils with the idea that their education is only commenced when they leave school, if they would instruct them in the uses of a good dictionary, even, perhaps, in the exercise of searching out derivatives and synonyms, and see that they have formed the habit of analyzing sentences as they read, and if the graduates would constantly endeavor to lift themselves up to a higher level by mastering the most complicated and involved styles that they meet, and would read slowly and carefully, *seriatim*, some standard work of recognized merit as a text, subjecting it to a searching analysis, idiomatic peculiarities would soon disappear, or lapse into a pleasant departure in style. The styles of all fluent and attractive writers are formed by a laborious and painstaking study of the works of those gone before them. Milton and Ben Jonson, Pope, Addison, Steele, and many others, are read and re-read, paraphrased and imitated over and over again, as they read and re-read, paraphrased and imitated others who went before, to secure an easy, fluent command of language; and, for a severe mental exercise, Bishop Butler's Essay upon the Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion is unsurpassed by any author in any language.

It becomes us, therefore, and all connected with the cause of deaf-mute education and *advancement*, to avoid any intentional lapse into the deaf and dumb idiom which may give countenance and extenuation to the frequent miracles of word contortion performed by deaf-mutes of limited education. And, on the other hand, we should maintain as pure and even a style as is within the scope of our ability.

There has been some complaint that our paper is too difficult reading for the deaf and dumb, (although it is very strange that, with all our inquiries, we have never met with one who could not understand it, each averring that he could, but the rest of the community couldn't;) but if the foregoing suggestions are complied with, we think the difficulty will disappear. If not, we will grant we have no qualifications for the position we assume, and retire forthwith.

## NOTES.

WE shall publish very full correspondence from Boston referring to the Convention of the New England Gallaudet Association, together with all interesting facts and incidents which we can pick up. We have no doubt but that the occasion will be a very interesting one, and we sincerely hope that it may be very prolific of innocent enjoyment to all who attend. The number of THE SILENT WORLD containing an account of the convention will appear on January 15, and all who wish to secure a copy should subscribe at once.

MR. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill into the Senate, December 14, to regulate the admission of students into the National Deaf-mute College. It provides that a number not to exceed one-half of a State's representatives in Congress shall be admitted from the several States by the Secretary of the Interior, the candidates to be nominated by Members of the House. According to a bill just introduced into Congress, the apportionment of representatives among the several States is to be as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsyl-



vania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 19; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 12; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1, and Nebraska, 1. The question here arises, how many students will the States of Delaware, Florida, Oregon, Nevada, and Nebraska be entitled to, as they have but one representative each? Perhaps Ben Butler's theory that a deaf-mute is but half a man will be adopted, and those States each allowed one student. In case this theory is generally applied the College can have as many students as there are representatives, viz, 281.

We are sometimes amused with the papers that come to us, seeking an exchange. Last summer we received several copies of "*Our Dumb Animals*," the publishers appearing to think we were engaged in some such similar enterprise as theirs. Then *The Moonly Voice*, a small, 4-page sheet, published by a lunatic in New Jersey, came quite persistently, no doubt thinking that we were crazy too in undertaking such a publication as *THE SILENT WORLD*. But as we have proved our sanity by the success that we have met with, it also has stopped. Now we have to note *The Weekly Fireside*, which is but a sheet of music, coming to us weekly with song and chorus. As we do not understand a single note of the musical staff, and never expect to tune our ears to any "concord of sweet sounds," we cannot appreciate such an exchange until kind fortune gives us a better half, with ears that hear and a tongue that sings.

JOE MOUNT attempts to correct the "cursed deaf-dumb idioms" of the Editor of *The Annals*, while, in the same paper, he is guilty of saying that printers "are sinned against than sinning," and that "every paper, large or small, that comes to us from far and near, is well supplied with local advertisements, bearing witness to the terrible energy of the business-men's consciousness of necessity laid upon them to put the shoulders to the wheel." "Look around you, and you will find abundant verification of our assertions." Those who live in glass-houses, &c. At last accounts Joe was "standing on his head, with toe elevated, looking toward puritical Kansas with the eye of his mind."

## INSTITUTION NEWS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS ROGERS, of the Clarke Institution, Northampton, Mass., did not go to Europe to learn German, as we reported some time back. She went especially to see the German articulation schools.

A LEGISLATIVE committee visited the Institution at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 24th of November, and expressed themselves much pleased with its management. The need of shops at this Institution for the instruction of pupils in the trades is very great.

MISS MARY H. TRUE, of Bethel, Maine, who has been a teacher in the Articulating School for Deaf-Mutes in Boston, has accepted a situation to take charge of a deaf-mute in the family of a baronet in England, with a salary of \$1,100 a year and travelling expenses paid. She will sail for her destination in two weeks.

THE ARKANSAS Institution, at Little Rock, has sold some of its land and raised \$11,000, which, with the legislative appropriation of \$4,000, is sufficient to erect a substantial brick wing, 50 feet by 60. The building is needed to meet the demands of its increasing numbers, and it will be finished by the 1st of April next.

### BOSTON SCHOOL.

WE learn from *The Boston Advertiser* that an examination of several pupils, who had been for three months under the instruction of Mr. A. Graham Bell, took place on the 29th of November at 11 Pemberton square. Several girls have been taught to utter distinctly all the sounds of the language, and one of them pronounced accurately words offered by gentlemen present, from

a European and from an Oriental language, containing strange sounds not belonging to our language. Another, Miss Flagg, recited, in a sweet and natural manner, with all the inflections and modulations that a well-taught hearing girl could have given, a comic quarrel between a husband and wife about, "Is it a thrush or a starling?"

Mr. Bell is the son of the gentleman in London, Professor A. Melville Bell, who first, by unwearied experiments on the organs of speech, invented what he calls "visible speech," an invention which promises to give complete success to the art of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak. Mr. Bell began by giving a rapid account of the invention, and exhibited on the black-board the characters or symbols devised, which are an imitation of the parts of the organs of speech used in the utterance of the several sounds. He then stated that the object of the experiments he had been making during the last three months had been to test the possibility of educating the mouths and voices of deaf-mutes. He introduced two young ladies who had, during that time, been under his instructions—Miss Alice C. Jennings, daughter of the Rev. W. Jennings, of Auburndale, and Miss Theresa Dudley, daughter of the Hon. L. J. Dudley, of Northampton, and asked special attention to the latter, who is a congenital mute. She had been educated at home, at the Institution at Hartford, Conn., and for four years under Miss Rogers, principal of the Northampton Institution, where she had been using her vocal organs.

In September, Superintendent Philbrick, Secretary White, Dr. Ira Allen, chairman of the Boston school for mutes, and several other gentlemen, had examined the condition of Miss Dudley's articulation, that Miss Rogers might have full credit for the very wonderful work she had accomplished, and that the improvement due to the principle of "visible speech" might be justly appreciated. The defects had been shown to be in sounds of *e*, the consonants *w*, *r*, *l*, and in all the double consonants; indistinctness, and difficulty of understanding her conversation or reading.

Mr. Bell went on to say: "Miss Dudley has been under my instruction for three months. The improvement manifest may be emphatically summed up in the one word 'power.' She has obtained power over the instrument of speech—such power that she can produce the elementary sounds of foreign languages as well as those of English, by merely studying their symbols; that she can vary her voice in *quality* as well pitch, sustain it on one level, or inflect it at will, and that she can appreciate certain musical intervals.

"I have devoted principal attention to Miss Dudley's articulation. In Miss Jennings' case I have aimed at the cultivation of the voice, and the communication of elocutionary principles. Miss Dudley varies her voice entirely *mechanically*, but Miss Jennings can now associate a *feeling* with every inflection. The latter also possesses the mysterious power of appreciating *relative pitch*. Both of these young ladies are apparently *totally deaf*."

Mr. Bell then wrote on the board, in the symbols of "visible speech," sentences in English, in German, and in French, and some words in the Zulu language, containing Hottentot clicks never heard in our speech, all of which Miss Dudley read slowly, but with surprising correctness, and gave the clicks in a way which nobody else present could imitate. She afterwards read from her symbols of "visible speech" the Lord's Prayer, slowly, but very distinctly, with almost faultless articulation, and with apparently deep feeling.

Mr. Bell said that it will require long and patient practice of oral gymnastics before she is able to speak fluently; but he showed enough to prove that the end he is aiming at, *perfect and pleasing articulation*, is certain.

### NEBRASKA.

TWELVE scholars are present this term, and they form one mixed class. The school has been installed in the new building, which forms the north wing of a larger building to be erected in the future. It is three stories high, exclusive of the attic. The first story is used for the kitchen, dining-room, laundry, store-rooms, and servants' rooms. The second story is used for the office of the superintendent, the reception-room, and school-rooms. The third story is used for sleeping apartments. The attic is used for the printing-office and other trades.

A petition for an endowment of 50,000 acres of land to the Institute is now before Congress. Should they grant it, the land will be an excellent source of revenue to the Institution.

Since Mr. French's resignation, Mr. C. S. Zorbaugh, of the Iowa Institution, has been acting Superintendent, and will continue to fill the duties of the position till a permanent appointment is made.

### INDIANA.

MR. ELMER LEWIS and MISS RINCHAS, both graduates of the Institute, were married September 23.

A funny incident, in which the revered founder of the Institute figured conspicuously, transpired at the Court-house a few days ago. J. H. Dickinson, bailiff of the Commissioners' Court, was sent out to call Mr. William Williard, who had just left, back into the room. The bailiff, not knowing that the gentleman is as deaf as a post, stood at the head of the stairs, bawling at the top of his voice until Mr. W. had left the building. For a few seconds the whole administration of justice was interrupted.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## THE CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.

THE Rev. Dr. Gallaudet reports as follows: "On Tuesday, October 17, I administered the Holy Communion to Mr. Charles Sage and wife, in Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Sage died of consumption, Wednesday, October 25, and on the following Friday I officiated at his funeral, in St. Mark's Church and Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. On Wednesday evening, October 18, I assisted in celebrating the glass wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Fitzgerald. The large attendance of their deaf-mute friends and the handsome presents attested the esteem in which this couple are held. On Friday evening, October 27, at St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Conn., I interpreted the service as it was read by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Lobbell, made an address to deaf-mutes, and gave the congregation some account of our Church work. There were eight deaf-mutes present, comprising the Bible-class, which is under the direction of Mr. Ferdinand A. Beecher. On Sunday afternoon, October 29, I conducted the quarterly service for deaf-mutes in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Boston, and in the evening addressed the Massachusetts Deaf-Mute Christian Union at their hall. On Wednesday, November 1, All Saints' Day, at Christ Church, Rouse's Point, N. Y., I was present at the ordination of three deacons, one of whom was Mr. Thomas W. Berry, a professor of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Frederick. I interpreted portions of the service and the sermon of the Bishop of Litchfield for the deaf-mutes who were present. In the evening, at St. John's Church, Champlain, at a missionary meeting, I gave some account of the education of deaf-mutes, and the progress of Church work among them. These churches, with three other stations in Clinton county, N. Y., are under the care of the Rev. George C. Pennell, who has always taken much interest in deaf-mutes and has some knowledge of the sign-language. On Sunday, P. M., November 5, I had the great pleasure of interpreting the touching address which Bishop Selwyn, of Litchfield, England, made to the deaf-mutes. Bishop Potter, of New York, came with him to St. Ann's Church, and spoke warmly of the work we had in hand. On Monday P. M., November 6, at St. Ann's Church, I married Mr. William Nebel and Miss Catharine Muller, deaf-mutes. On Friday evening, November 17, at the Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Rev. Mr. Cray, rector, I had what is called a combined service—interpreting the service as read, and making addresses both to deaf-mutes and others. At these services there are generally offerings for the support of 'The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes.' On Sunday morning, November 19, at St. Paul's Church, Albany, I baptised a deaf-mute lady, and presented her, with two others, to Bishop Doane for confirmation, and at 2½ P. M. held the usual monthly service.

"On Wednesday evening, November 29, there was an interesting meeting in St. Ann's Church, New York, of persons favorable to the organization of a new association, to be called 'The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes,' intended to promote generally the temporal and spiritual welfare of deaf-mutes throughout the country, and specially to found a Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. Bishop Potter presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Mr. I. L. Peet, Mr. John Carlin, and myself. Interpretations for the deaf-mutes, who were numerous present, were given by Mr. Peet and myself. Mr. J. H. Holmes was appointed temporary secretary, and Mr. D. Colden Murray temporary treasurer. Messrs. D. C. Murray, O. L. Stewart, S. R. Comstock, H. J. Haight, and J. Carlin, with myself, were appointed to report a constitution, nomination of officers, and the steps necessary to incorporate, to an adjourned meeting, which they were empowered to call.

"The members of the Manhattan Literary Deaf-Mute Association have contributed about \$75 for suffering deaf-mutes at the West.

"The Rev. Stephen F. Holmes, of St. Ann's Church, has resigned his position there and accepted a call to the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, Westchester county, N. Y. It is hoped that his interest in church work among deaf-mutes will continue."

## DEAF-MUTE SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

The educated mutes residing in Louisville, Ky., New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and vicinity, have organized a Bible-class, to meet regularly every Sabbath afternoon in one of the churches of the first-mentioned city. At the preliminary meeting they were addressed by Mr. J. A. Jacobs, Jr., principal of the Kentucky Institution, who has secured their hearty gratitude and esteem by the zealous efforts he is making for their spiritual welfare. The class at present numbers about twenty-five, and others are expected to enroll their names. John H. Yeager, a graduate of the Kentucky Institution, is the superintendent. The nucleus of a library has been established, presided over by Jesse K. T. Hoagland, from the Kentucky Institution. Messrs. Yeager and Hoagland are both printers, and gentlemen of more than ordinary intelligence. The Principal or one of the teachers of the Kentucky and Indiana Institutions will visit Louisville alternately, twice a month, to lecture to the class. It is hoped that much good will result to all concerned in this commendable organization.

SILENCE is wisdom and gets a man friends.—Eastern Proverb.

## CIRCULAR NOTICE.

THE Tenth Biennial Convention of "The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf Mutes" will be held in Boston, Mass., December 30, 1871, and January 1 and 2, 1872.

Prof. Alphonso Johnson, of the New York Institution, will be "Orator of the Day," with Melville Ballard, M. S., of Washington, D. C., as his alternate.

Addresses will also be made by prominent deaf-mutes and others from abroad, a large number of whom are expected.

An efficient interpreter of the proceedings, for the benefit of hearing people, will attend.

The meetings of the Association will be held in Mercantile Hall, No. 33 Summer street, (leading from Washington street.)

The programme is as follows:

Sunday services to be conducted by teachers from Hartford or New York, (both if possible.) A sermon in the morning, a lecture in the afternoon, and a general prayer and conference meeting in the evening.

The election of officers and all other Association business will be attended to on Monday morning. In the evening, the Oration and addresses will be delivered.

Tuesday morning will be devoted to the Clerc Memorial and other matters of interest to deaf-mutes. It is expected that the chairman of the committee appointed at Albany, N. Y., and some of its members, will be present and report progress. All proceedings of the Association in regard to the Clerc Memorial will tend to forward and ratify the labors and intentions of the said committee.

On Tuesday evening there will be a grand banquet at the United States Hotel. Speeches, toasts, and sentiments will enliven the occasion. After the banquet the rest of the night will be devoted to social reunion. Amusements will be plentifully provided, and will be varied and interesting.

The above arrangement will secure a good time for all, and no one will be disappointed who comes. It is desired to have as many as possible in one hotel, both for convenience and pleasure. Arrangements have been made with the United States Hotel, opposite the New York, New Haven, and Western railroad depots, on Beach street, a spacious and first-class house, to take all comers for \$3 a day.

Arrangements have also been made, or are being made, with all the principal railroads, by which those passing over them in going to the Convention, and paying full fare, can receive free return tickets from the Secretary of the Association, if they show a certificate of membership in the Association to him. None but members in actual attendance will receive free return tickets, and all must return the same way they come. The return tickets will be good till January 6.

An earnest entreaty and a cordial invitation is extended to all teachers at Hartford, New York, and other places, who can make it convenient to be present, to come and contribute to the interest and profit of the occasion. All deaf-mutes are pressed to come, and a large attendance of the intelligent and prominent deaf-mutes of the country is looked for.

It is hoped that this occasion, and the interest in it, will result in placing the Association on a firmer basis, and the treasury in a better condition, than it has enjoyed for some years past.

Further particulars may be had by addressing—

WM. B. SWETT, Box 110, Marblehead, Mass.

[Newspapers please notice.]

## THE COLLEGE RECORD.

## THE REPORT.

THE Fourteenth Annual Report of the Institution has been received. It contains the resolutions of the Board of Directors upon the death of David A. Hall, Esq., a member of the Board and one of the founders of the Institution; an interesting account of the dedication of Chapel Hall, including all the addresses, estimates for this year, a list of the gentlemen who have contributed to the Kendall Green Purchase Fund, and a map of the grounds of the Institution.

The resignation of Mr. W. L. Gallaudet of the office of Supervisor of the Primary Department, on account of ill health, is noted. A part of his duties have devolved upon Mr. Melville Ballard. Mr. James Denison has been appointed principal of this Department, and to him committed the duty of arranging the classes and directing the course of study to be pursued, in order to give the President more time to devote to the increasing cares and duties consequent upon the growth of the College. Of the College, President Gallaudet says:

"The liberality of Congress and the benevolence of indi-



viduals has enabled the Board thus far to render all needed assistance to deaf-mutes who, while they possessed the qualifications fitting them for higher education, lacked the means necessary to meet the expenses thereof.

"In March, 1867, Congress provided for the free admission of ten youths into the collegiate department from the States and Territories. In July, 1868, this number was increased to twenty-five, and private subscriptions had furnished the means for the support of some twelve more. This action of Congress was taken by the Board as an indication of a purpose on the part of the Government to extend the advantages of the College to the deaf and dumb of all the States. In this expectation, thus excited, they were, however, disappointed by the repeal, in July, 1870, of the provisions of 1867 and 1868; and had there not remained in their hands a considerable balance of funds derived from sources other than the Treasury of the United States, which could be applied to the support of poor students, a very serious embarrassment would have been encountered. This resource will soon be exhausted, and the Directors are compelled to ask the attention of Congress to the subject, in the hope that some further legislation may be had which may enable them to hold the doors of the College still open to worthy deaf-mutes from every State.

"We have reason to suppose that, of pupils in the local institutions, not more than one in twenty are proper subjects for collegiate instruction, while a still smaller proportion would be likely to seek to avail themselves of provisions for such a course of study. And when it is borne in mind that admission to the College necessitates a previous graduation from some one of the local institutions, it will be easily understood that its walls cannot be overrun by large numbers for many years to come.

"From the best data that can be gathered, the Board are of the opinion that the number of deaf-mutes in the United States, properly qualified to sustain a college course of study, cannot exceed two hundred at any one time during the next twenty years. They are also of the opinion that the number now in the College, viz, fifty, may be expected to rise to one hundred within the next five years.

"They would respectfully urge upon Congress the importance of perfecting the work so nobly begun by extending the advantages of the College to deaf-mutes from the whole country, in a manner that shall do no injustice to any State or section.

"And if there be any who object that the collegiate instruction of the deaf and dumb is a work not properly to be devolved upon the Federal Government, it may be replied that Congress has hitherto, by its vast appropriations of public lands for the endowment of agricultural and other colleges, undertaken to accord aid for all time to speaking and hearing youth in the pursuit of higher education; and that from these sources of help so freely given to their more favored brethren the children of silence are of necessity forever shut out."

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Delano, embodies much of the foregoing in his report to Congress, and recommends that body not only to make provision for those youth whom its former liberality led to come to College, but also to make some arrangement for the support of others who desire to come. He suggests a possible plan of appointment, similar to that employed in the military and naval schools of the Government, as being likely to secure to the people of the States an impartial distribution of the benefits of this, the only Institution of its grade.

The Secretary also strongly recommends Congress to grant an appropriation for the purchase of Kendall Green; and we have to congratulate ourselves upon the enlightened liberality he exhibits toward our Institution, as well as toward all other

educational and benevolent establishments under his care. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1873, are as follows:

For the support of the Institution, including \$500 for the purchase of books and illustrative apparatus.....	\$48,000
To provide for payments falling due on or after July 1, 1872, on the purchase of Kendall Green .....	70,000
Improvement of grounds.....	6,000
Deficiency for furnishing, fitting up, and repairing the buildings.....	9,500
Total.....	\$133,500

THE cold weather has caused an increase in the number of deaf and dumb beggars in Washington. We met one the other day, who said he was a lawyer, and he couldn't tell what "tenant in fee simple" meant. He had been made deaf and dumb by being strung up by the thumbs, he said, and when we, being interested, begged him to explain, he coolly quenched our curiosity by asking, "How much will you give to know?" We could never stand an appeal to our pocket in that way, and we cruelly left him, with the advice, "You had better ask for work and not for money;" to which he replied, "Nobody wants to employ a poor mute!" Our friends had better look sharply at such characters before they give them money.

THE Catalogue will be out soon.

FINE skating on the L-street puddle.

RICHARD LINDSAY DENISON is the latest arrival.

ALL but two of the teachers and professors are off for home Christmas.

Dr. J. W. CHICKERING and wife are spending the winter with their son, the Professor.

WE regret to record that Mr. Denison has been quite sick for some time. He is recovering.

THE value of a good overcoat in Chapel Hall rose considerably during the recent cold snap.

THE Y. M. C. A. wants the pantomime company to tumble in Lincoln Hall. Go it, Toby.

ANY quantity of second-hand scenery for sale. Apply to the President of the Literary Society.

THE fines of the Reading Club amount to twenty-six cents a week—enough to keep the treasurer in chewing gum.

YOU can talk in the Reading-room, but you must not stand round doing nothing is the latest fiat of the powers that be.

THE inmates of the Institution have used more than \$60 worth of tickets on the H-street railway since the term commenced.

THE Kendall estate has yielded over \$4,000 worth of produce to the Institution since it was purchased, something over a year ago.

THOSE who participated in the pantomime of Thanksgiving eve were terribly glum for whole days afterward. Cause—over-work.

THE inmates of the College building were somewhat startled by an explosion in one of the upper halls and the sudden extinction of their lights one night recently. It proved to be the work of some mad-caps who had blown air into the pipes and let off a hand torpedo. The latter joke is poor fun where all are deaf.

EIGHT thousand dollars have been subscribed by gentlemen in Philadelphia, Hartford, and other places, toward the purchase of Kendall Green. The directors propose to raise \$15,000, and the interest that accrues on the \$85,000 asked for the estate, by subscription, and petition Congress to appropriate the remainder.

THE Seniors learn that the young ladies attending a popular boarding-school near the Hartford Institution have Noah Porter's unabridged Human Intellect as a text-book. The Seniors' feelings in view of the fact are divided. They have the deepest sympathy for the young ladies. They have also a mortal fear that the young ladies will actually understand what they read.

L. C. TUCK, '70, after being with us a short time, has received an advantageous offer from the California Institution, and goes thither early in January to teach. The class of '70 is widely scattered, one being in Canada, one in each of the States of Connecticut, California, Ohio, and Tennessee. We feel a little sentimental over it, and cannot help looking upon Mr. Tuck as a sort of missionary, when we know a great deal better than to do so, and are aware that he is to be congratulated upon his good fortune. One thing reconciles us to the change, and that is, he will cause California to seem much nearer to us and to our readers by his letters to THE SILENT WORLD.

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This marvelous curative and universal alleviator is clear, clean, and harmless. Whether internally taken or externally applied, it does no harm. Its power is invincible, while it acts without giving pain. Its careless use will not injure any one, but its judicious use will never fail to do good, if not effect a cure.

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The **MEDICAL FACULTY**—if the incentive is to restore the sick and save life—will do well to investigate and learn the facts of the cases which are advertised as having been palliated or cured by the *Balm of Life*.

Discoverer and Proprietor,

T. A. COOK.

### THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

*Letter from General Howard.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1871.

PROF. T. A. COOK:

Dear Sir—I have for some time used the *Balm of Life* in my family as a wash, and have found it all you recommend. I am glad to join others in commending an article that is evidently doing so much good.

Yours truly,

O. O. HOWARD,  
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

*Letter of F. H. Smith, Stenographer.*

WASHINGTON, NOV. 23, 1871.

PROF. T. A. COOK:

We have used "Cook's Balm of Life" in our family during the past three or four months as an anti-dyspeptic, and as a tonic for the hair, and although I had, at first, no faith whatever in it, as a medicine, the result has made me one of your converts, and you could hardly say anything in its praise for these purposes that I should not be prepared to endorse.

F. H. SMITH,  
Stenographer, 520 Third street Northwest.

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